FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Danger of Circumstantial Evidence, and the Folly of Lynch Law Exemplified.—The dead body of a female was found under a heap of stones in a ravine a few mornings since, just outside of the city of Joliet, under circumstances which led to the supposition that murder had been committed. The whole city and neighborhood for miles around, was thrown into a state of wild excitement consequent upon this discovery. A farmer soon came forward and testified that he found a bundle of blood-stained clothing near the spot, while four families in the immediate neighborhood testified that they heard screams emanating from that vicinity the night before the body was found, and the voice they thought to be that of a female in distress. A woman named Cook identified the body as that of her daughter, Maney Cook, who was missing for the first time on the very night the screams were heard, and on that previous to the discovery of the remains. She recognized the latter as those of her daughter, more particularly as there was a front tooth gone from the mouth. She also said that the daughter was acquainted with one David Richardson, who had seduced her.

This statement was corroborated by another woman who knew Maney Cook.

Richardson was accordingly arrested and placed in the hands of the officers of the law; but the people banded together some three hundred strong, and designed to lynch Richardson. They were not afraid of the law being cheated of its due, but they were so indignant at the conduct of Richardson that they thirsted to take the privilege of executing him out of the hands of the law officers, feeling that trial by jury and the ordinary hanging were too good for the perpetrator of such a deed.

The body was given over to medical men and the examination of Richardson commenced on Monday, the 3d inst., when the parties before referred to gave the evidence detailed, to prove that the body was that of Maney Cook, whose age was about eighteen years.

It was also proved that Richardson was in Maney's society on the very night of her being missed. At length the testimony of medical men was given, that the body of the woman found was that of a grey-haired female about fifty years of age, and much heavier than Maney; that the remains were also those of a woman whom the doctors had disinterred for the purpose of dissection. This partly satisfied the people the corpse was not that of Maney, but still they were not satisfied that Richardson was not a murderer, as Maney's absence was still unaccounted for; while the greatest difficulty was experienced, after the discharge of Richardson, to keep the people from executing their threat of lynching the accused. The people demanded of him that he should produce her alive, or they would hold him guilty of her murder.

Yesterday, however, the whole mystery was explained. Marshal Van Orken, of Joliet, arrived in town, and, in company with Marshal Rehm, went to a residence on Michigan avenue, where they found Maney Cook, the English girl, who was supposed to have been murdered, well and hearty, and at work in the capacity of a servant. The girl said she knew all the time that Richardson was accused of her murder, but did not like to go back. She, however, was taken to Joliet last night by the Marshal, the excited people demanding her presence to satisfy them that Richardson had not been guilty of her murder.—*Chicago Union.*

The Last of the Advertising Swindles.—The N. Y. Express says the Mayor deserves the thanks of the community for the persistent energy with which he has followed up, the policy venders, Peter Funks, and great unknowns who have been making a living for years by the publishing swindling advertisements. From time to time Sergeant Berney by the Mayor's direction replies to the various advertisements, published by those systematic Diddlers. They have been overhauled at the Post Office, and the correspondence of the last remaining Doctors and Professors, was on Friday morning ruthlessly cut off by Postmaster Fowler, and the Sergeant.

There were about seven hundred letters in the office addressed to Doctors Wallace, Morton, James, (the "sands of life man") Monet, Le Brun, Dufton, Tracy, De la Rome, and Professor Jas. T. Horn. These were of course assumed names, and the parties advertising under them, dealt in quack books and medicines, professed to cure all sorts of diseases, furnished receipts for all manner of things embracing all the variety of models for "raising the wind generally," and making a fortune with rapidity.

The Postmaster-General has instructed Mr. Fowler to forward to the Dead Letter Office all letters reaching the New York P. O., addressed to parties here in answer to advertisements, which, upon their face, are of a swindling character. The letters will be opened at Washington, and such sums of money as they be found to contain will be forwarded to the address of the writer thereof, with the following circular:—

Mayor's Office.
NEW YORK, —— ——, 1858.

SIR:—Inclosed please find the sum you remitted to —— ——, who have been arrested in this City.

Be on your guard against Gift Enterprises, Lotteries, and other Bogus schemes, as they are intended only to defraud the unwary.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Court of Common Pleas in New York has been engaged in settling the interesting question, "is lager beer intoxicating?" The testimony elicited on the occasion proved the extraordinary capacity of some of the imbibers of this beverage in "swilling." It was proved that from sixty to one hundred glasses a day had been drunk without material effect. A German testified that he had drunk one hundred and six glasses in a day, equal to ten gallons and a half. The judge asked him what effect it had upon him, and he replied, "it made me feel goot, and I sleep vell." Upon being asked if he had taken any that day, he said he had drank twenty-three or twenty-five glasses before he came down to court.

New Flour.—The mills in Augusta, Ga., commenced grinding new wheat last Friday for the New York market.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1858.

THE DISCUSSION AT CLINTON.—The Wilmington Journal of Monday contains a very long (and apparently very fair) account of the discussion between Messrs. McRae and Ellis at Clinton on Saturday, prepared by the Editor of that paper, who was present and took notes. It differs in some respects from the brief account furnished to us by one of our townsmen who was also present. The Journal says that Judge Ellis said in his first speech, "In regard to the Fayetteville Road, he would recommend to the next Legislature that it be placed in as favorable a position as the other two roads"—(alluding to the Western Extension and the Wilmington, Rutherford and Charlotte Roads.) And in his second speech he said, "He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it has already treated either of the other two."

And the Journal of Tuesday, having Monday's Observer before it, contradicts the statement of our informant that Judge Ellis had modified his strong declarations, made here, in favor of the Coal Fields road, by saying at Clinton that he would recommend aid to that road if the credit of the State would justify it, that is, if the bonds of the State were sold at that time for as much as they bring now. On this point the Journal says:

"Of course no man would expect the Legislature to make any appropriation if the credit of the State would not permit it, but the qualification with respect to the bonds of the State bearing their present market value, had distinct reference to the roads above referred to, and not to the Fayetteville Road."

It will be seen that there is an important discrepancy between the Journal's understanding on these points and that of our informant. Without supposing either to be intentionally wrong, we would think the Journal probably right, since its editor was engaged in taking notes of the points made, and since it is hard to suppose that Judge Ellis would make so decided a commitment here and then, two days afterwards, and only 35 miles from here, vary his position so essentially. But we have the positive assurance of two intelligent gentlemen of this place, who heard Judge Ellis here and there, and whose attention was naturally called to the discrepancy. They conversed about it immediately after the speech at Clinton, with various persons, and finding that one friend of Judge Ellis differed from them about it, they appealed to two other friends of his, one of whom has been a member of the Legislature from Sampson and the other a member from New Hanover, who both agreed with them in their recollection of Judge Ellis's language.

In one other particular the Journal's recollection differs from that of our informants, and we have reason to believe that the latter are right. The Journal says,—

"If Judge Ellis either admitted or denied that these stocks [Raleigh and Gaston road] bore a market value of $60 a share, we did not hear it, and we listened attentively."

The Editor of the Journal was engaged in taking notes and therefore did not see Judge Ellis's nod of assent to the question of Mr. McRae on this point. The point, however, is one of no practical importance. We allude to it only to show the accuracy of our informants' statement, called in question by the Journal. The Raleigh and Gaston stock will scarcely be given by the Legislature at that price; nor, if given, would it be very useful to the Western Road.

Judge Ellis's position as to the Western Extension appears to be, if we understand it correctly, that the four millions already pledged by the State, with two millions to be subscribed by individuals, will probably complete the road to the Tennessee line. If not, he will be in favor of assistance. But that assistance cannot be needed, if at all, for several years to come. The only work which he has said he would recommend to the *next* Legislature for aid, is the Coal Fields' road.

Mr. McRae is equally in favor of that, but proposes to aid it with the State's stocks in other roads. He is against any present appropriation of another dollar in money from the treasury.

CANDIDATES.—We are requested to state that the announcement of the name of Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons, was made by friends of Mr. S. under a misunderstanding, and that he is not a candidate.

The Asheville News says that Gen. Wm. F. Jones, K. N., has announced himself a candidate for Congress in place of Mr. Clingman.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Rev. Dr. Breckenridge's proposition to authorise a Presbyterian Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, which at first appeared to be very popular in the Assembly, did not stand the test of the "sober second thought," but was referred to the next General Assembly.

Perhaps the Rev. Dr.'s brethren feared that he might have a hand in the work, and that it would partake of the spirit of his late violently abusive letter about the "North Carolina Pastor," who criticised his late book, and of the North Carolina Presbyterian which published the criticism.

Senator Sumner of Massachusetts has again sailed for Europe in search of health. Massachusetts must be desperately in love with him since Brooks beat him, or they would call on him to resign and let somebody be elected who can attend the sessions of the Senate, in which he has scarcely shown his face for two years past.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,863,920 bales, against 2,821,417 bales last year. Increase, 42,503 bales.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—We learn from a friend at Chapel Hill that the Commencement of the University of N. C. will be celebrated next week. The sermon before the graduating class will be delivered on Monday night, by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Hillsboro'. On Tuesday, at 11 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Hawks will address the Historical Society. On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., the two Literary Societies will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wheat. In the afternoon of the same day, will take place the Inauguration of the Caldwell monument—Addresses by Paul C. Cameron, Esq., of Orange, and other distinguished sons of the institution. On Thursday, the orators of the graduating class will deliver speeches.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—Rev. D. E. Frierson, of Marion C. H., S. C., will deliver the anual oration before the Literary Societies of Davidson College on Tuesday, July the 14th, and Rev. Dr. Thornwell, of Columbia, S. C., the valedictory sermon before the senior class on the evening of the same day.

CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS ROAD.—A delegation consisting of Angus R. Kelly, Esq., Dr. S. C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, Dr. Hector Turner, A. R. McDonald, Esq., and Alex. Kelly, Esq., of Moore County, Col. H. W. Harrington, of Richmond County, M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Chatham County, and James Powell, Esq. of Cheraw, S. C., visited Charleston last week for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the people of that City the advantages of the proposed road. They carried with them specimens of the mineral wealth of their region, consisting of Bituminous Coal, Black Band Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Micacious Granite, Soap Stone, and Fossil Remains; and Messrs. A. R. Kelly and Waddell addressed a meeting of citizens in the City Hall. Mr. Kelly spoke briefly, introducing Mr. Waddell, who spoke at great length, stating the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Deep River region, the cheapness of the proposed rail road connection, and its advantages to Charleston, closing by an earnest appeal to that city to save the existing charter by subscribing the necessary amount, for he was well informed, said he, "that we shall never get another."

The speeches were applauded, and a vote of thanks passed, with a request of copies for publication.

AN UNGODLY CITY.—The Junior Editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian, who has been to New Orleans as a member of the General Assembly of his Church, gives a woful account of the sights that presented themselves before him on a Sunday in that city. The sacred day was ushered in by a discharge of pistols from a shooting gallery opposite to his hotel; and in the room above the pistols was a billiard table, where gambling was carried on without any attempt at concealment. And both the firing and the play were kept up during the day. About 10 o'clock came a long procession of Germans, on foot, horseback, carriages, cabs, hacks, and wagons, with evergreens, lager beer, and a band of music, on their way to celebrate one of their national festivals, which they kept up with dancing and drinking throughout the day. As he was leaving Church an hour or two later, another band of music playing a lively air preceded a procession, half a mile long, of the Spanish Benevolent Society, "who could find no time during the week which they could spare from their incessant exertions to do good, and therefore chose this day in preference to all others upon the principle of the maxim, "the better the day, the better the deed."

The editor adds that "there is *no* Sabbath here, except amongst the comparatively few who respect the commandments of the Bible and the religious observances of such as revere its precepts."

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 18th, that the two crevasses in the embankments of the Mississippi, 2 or 3 miles above that city, have become so wide and deep that all attempts to stop them have been abandoned. The water of the mighty river pours through spaces several hundred feet wide and 20 to 30 feet deep, carrying ruin in its resistless course. The loss is estimated at millions of dollars. On one plantation the loss of sugar cane is $100,000. The country around being lower than the river, is rapidly becoming a great lake. Whether it will reach the city of New Orleans, as it did some years ago, we cannot tell.

Other crevasses have occurred higher up the river, one near Natchez.

Mr. Everett's Southern Tour.—Mr. Everett has returned from his Southern tour. Since the month of November he has repeated his discourse on "The Character of Washington," for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, twenty-three times, with an aggregate net receipt of $14,645; and his address on "Charity," fourteen times, for the benefit of various charitable institutions, with an aggregate net receipt of $12,433. The net proceeds of his oratorical labors for the last six months, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund and various charitable institutions, is $27,078.

Death of a Veteran Soldier.—Robert Gallup, a revolutionary hero, and the last survivor of the Fort Griswold massacre, died in Chenango county, N. Y., on the 21st instant, at the advanced age of 98 years.

Why a Man May Marry a Deceased Wife's Sister.—One argument in the British Parliament in favor of letting men marry their deceased wife's sisters was—that by doing so a man had only one mother-in-law instead of two.

A lady is now living in Guilford, in New Haven County, Conn, who, during her lifetime, has seen her great grand father, and her great great grand child, with all the successive generations between, being eight generations. The great great grand child lives in Madison.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the Homestead Bill—to grant any head of a family, a citizen of the U. S., a homestead of 160 acres of land, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation—was discussed by a number of Senators; the question being upon Mr. Clingman's amendment to give a homestead without condition to every head of a family. Mr. Clingman spoke at some length in favor of his amendment. Concluding, he said that he was "for retaining the public lands as a source of revenue to the Treasury; but if they are to go, I say let us have an equal distribution. The Senator from Tennessee alluded to the agrarian laws of Rome, to the distributions made there, and their demoralizing effects. Sir, his allusion brought to my mind the fact that we are treading exactly the same course. He will remember that in Rome the first donations of land were made to the soldiers, just like our bounty land system. Afterwards they passed agrarian laws to give land to the poor. That is what he proposes. The third step was to give money, and to give provisions to feed the populace. If you go on with this system, first giving land to soldiers; next giving land to anybody who will take it; finally, when you have exhausted the land fund, the loafers and beggars will get up a clamor, and you must give them something in some other way.

"Now, I put this question to the gentleman: suppose you let men have the public lands for nothing: will not those who have already paid for their lands come to Congress to have the money which they have paid refunded? The force of that argument every Senator will feel. Only last week, I believe, a proposition was carried through the Senate, merely upon the idea that the officers here must be put upon a footing of equality with the officers of the House of Representatives.

"It strikes me then, that, in every point of view the bill is inexpedient. I am not, however, to be drawn into any general discussion of the bill. I have offered my amendment in good faith. I have two objections to the bill; first, that it takes the proceeds of the lands from the Treasury; and, second, that it makes an unequal distribution. My amendment meets the latter objection. It cannot meet the former, I admit."

Mr. Hale suggested that this donation should be still further extended to all who within twelve or eighteen months should become heads of families. [Laughter.]

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hayne, Houston, Reid, and Crittenden, in opposition to the measure, and by Messrs. Hale, Doolittle, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Durkee, in its support. It was urged, in favor of the bill, that it would tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and would lessen vice and crime in our cities by opening a means of honest labor in the West. The lands were not to be given away, but were granted in consideration of occupancy and cultivation, which constituted the fundamental title of all private property in a public domain. On the other hand it was urged, against the bill, that its operation would be unequal and unjust, tending to induce emigration from one part of the country to another, and thus working a transfer of political power. It was also argued that the measure, by granting a bounty to the private citizen, proceeded on a principle of Government patronage which was as unsound in theory as in practice it would be disastrous to individual enterprise.

On Monday and Tuesday the bill authorizing a government loan of $15,000,000 was discussed without result.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the Minnesota question was decided, by admitting its members to seats, 127 votes to 63.

Mr. Gilmer gave notice that at a proper time he should reply to certain remarks made by Mr. Shaw in his (Mr. Gilmer's) absence. For the present, his colleague not being in the House, he would only deny that after his speech on the Kansas question there was any thing like congratulation passed between him and Mr. Giddings. He thought his colleague had attempted unfairly and improperly to create a prejudice against him in the minds of his constituents. He recollected that Mr. Giddings made some remark about the use of his name in connection with that of the President, at which he (Mr. Gilmer) was disposed to smile, but there was nothing like congratulation. He was also surprised at the remarks of Mr. Clingman on that occasion, yet that gentleman had not asserted that there was any congratulation.

Nothing of interest was done on Monday.

On Tuesday the Ohio contested election case was settled. Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was ousted, and his seat given to a Mr. Vallandingham.

Mr. Gilmer replied to Mr. Shaw's speech. He characterized that speech as unfair, untrue, and unworthy of the source from which it came.

The Florida War.—The conquest of the Florida Indians, believed at last to have been consummated by the surrender and removal of Billy Bowlegs, is said to have cost this government, from first to last, about fifty millions of dollars. The war was begun in 1835 by the celebrated Osceola, with the memorable massacre of Major Dade's command. It has been attended by many scenes of horror, by much waste of life, and has exercised the prowess and puzzled the skill of nearly all of our principal military men.

When Billy Bowlegs was in Washington a few years ago, and the portraits of Scott and Taylor were pointed out to him, as those of our great war chiefs, he very complacently remarked that he had whipped them both. The brag was not altogether brag; for though by deportation, starving, disease and the sword, we have finally relieved Florida of these very troublesome denizens of her swamps, yet it may be doubted whether we have not throughout had the worst of the contest.

The amount of gunpowder that has been consumed is almost incalculable. We remember to have heard a gentleman, now in civil life, describe an action in which he participated, as an officer, in the early part of the campaign—in which twenty-seven thousand cartridges were fired, and only one Indian killed—and he, there was reason to believe, was accidentally killed by a shot from his own side. But the long fight is at last ended, and the tomahawk of the Everglades buried forever!—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings writes that there has been in the present Congress, less intoxication and predisposition to vice than in any Congress with which he has been associated.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The screw steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool 9 A. M., 12th inst., arrived here at about 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

England.—The publication of a despatch written by Lord Ellenborough, censuring the Governor General of India for a proclamation by the latter, confiscating the estates of the rebel nobles of Oude for the benefit of those who continued faithful in their allegiance to Great Britain, has created a great sensation in both Houses of the British Parliament; led to the resignation of Lord Ellenborough; and will probably cause the overthrow of the Derby Cabinet, if the motions censuring the Ministry, notice of which have been given by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Lords, and Mr. Cardwell in the Commons, are successful—of which no doubt is entertained.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—All the wire of the Atlantic Telegraph had been taken out of the tanks and coiled on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, so that nothing remained to be done but to take on board a small portion of the new cable (which was being done,) and the paying out machinery. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th of May.

Commercial.—Cotton has advanced ⅛. Sales of three days 30,000 bales. Flour and wheat dull. Corn firm. Rosin dull. Spirits nominal at quotations.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

From the Leavenworth Times of May 14.

A special messenger arrived yesterday from Camp Scott, bringing the important news that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake City without troops, and that his authority had been fully recognised by the Mormon officials. Not only was no resistance offered, but none was contemplated. Brigham Young was tame as a child. The saints had no mission of vengeance from the Lord to deliver to the people.

From the Washington Union.

We received last night several letters from our correspondent with the Utah expedition.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY, April 10, 1858.

Learning a few moments since that an express leaves this morning, I avail myself of the occasion to send you a few items.

Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, formerly merchants in Salt Lake city, reached here last evening from New York, *via California and Salt Lake.* He reports having met Gov. Cumming and Colonel Lane in Echo Canon, forty-five miles this side of Salt Lake, on the 7th inst. There were about twenty Mormons, splendidly mounted, under the charge of Porter Rockwell, a notorious Danite, accompanying him. The Mormons were sending in an express to Brigham to inform him of the near approach of Gov. Cumming. Mr. G. was informed that a room had been richly furnished for the occupation of the Governor, and that he was to have a public reception on Sunday.

On his way to Salt Lake from California Mr. Gilbert met large numbers of wagons heavily loaded, on their way, it is supposed, to the White Mountains, near the borders of New Mexico. Nearly one hundred leave the city daily, and, so far as women and children are concerned, the city is nearly depopulated. It is supposed that a large portion of them are secreted on City Creek, above Salt Lake, in the mountains, where it is known they have large *caches* of provisions. In a conversation with Brigham he was told that if the army would give him time he would leave, otherwise he would "send them to h—ll cross lots."

A Disclaimer from Lord Napier.—Lord Napier is understood to emphatically disclaim having had any knowledge whatever of the obnoxious proceedings in the Gulf of Mexico, and to express the belief that the Ministry were equally ignorant of the movements which have created so much sensation over the country. When this matter first became the topic of newspaper comment, he immediately addressed the admiral on the station, enclosing the criticisms, and urging prompt and decided measures for arresting every such cause of complaint. From this fact, which is undoubted, it is supposed no special orders were issued authorizing the offensive acts of visitation, and that it was undertaken with indiscreet zeal by the commanding officer, who thus hoped to signalize his consequence by superior efforts. In this view of the case, there will be no difficulty in the way of an explicit disavowal by Lord Malmesbury.

Corruption.—More than sixty years ago, says the Petersburg Intelligencer, the great British orator and statesman Fox said of that government, in open Parliament: "In my conscience, speaking in candor and without the least exaggeration, I believe the whole history of mankind does not present a government more detestable than this." And at a still earlier date the brilliant Bollingbroke described it, under an alias, "as a country where corruption and knavery of all kinds were grown so prevalent, that it was less dangerous to plunder the people of millions than to steal a handkerchief or rob a henroost"—a country where "enormity of guilt was a sure recommendation to impunity and protection." The government of the United States is some centuries younger than that of Great Britain, but if the opinions of those who have the best opportunities of knowing are to be credited we have already reached and surpassed the eminence of iniquity that it took her a thousand years to attain. We take from the Congressional Globe the following episode which occurred the other day in a speech of Senator Toombs:

We speak of the corruption of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and of other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observations, which have been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day there is as corrupt a Government under the heavens as that of the United States.

Mr. Hale.—Nor I either.

Several other Senators.—I agree to that.

Mr. Toombs.—And most of all its corruption is in the Legislative department.

We shall not question the competency of Senators Toombs and Hale, each a leader in his own party, and each largely experienced in legislative and political affairs, to speak of the corruption that has crept into our government. We desire only to direct attention to the fact that as the two parties represented by these Senators embrace the only organizations in which corruption can be practised to advantage, since they alone hold nearly all the offices of the country, it is a logical inference that all the corrupt politicians of the country have enrolled themselves in their ranks.

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could, but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

THE CANVASS—MR. McRAE AT LUMBERTON.

LUMBERTON, N. C. May 22, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—On yesterday D. K. McRae, Esq., was here, and delivered one of the *ablest* speeches on Distribution it has ever been our pleasure to hear. By arguments unanswerable, he proved clearly and conclusively the *constitutionality, expediency,* and *practicability* of the measure, and showed most clearly that all the States which had received donations of land from the general government, had thereby been greatly benefitted. His speech on this subject was more practical and much abler than that of Judge Ellis, and evidently made a *decided impression* on all who heard him.

He showed that the doctrine of Distribution was of the utmost importance to North Carolina in her present condition, and the true States' rights principle. He held that Distribution ought not to be a party question; but that *all* parties should unite in demanding their equal share for North Carolina in the public lands. He showed by documentary evidence that he stood side by side on this great question with many of the most distinguished men of the Democratic party, such as McDuffie, Woodbury, Polk, James Buchanan and others; and showed to the tax payers of this State the importance to them of this measure as affording the means to pay off our present indebtedness and build up the great interests of North Carolina.

Should all who believe this measure right be left to the dictation of their own feelings, Mr. McRae will be triumphantly elected Governor of North Carolina.

A DISTRIBUTIONIST.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

To the Voters of Richmond and Robeson Counties:

In obedience to a nomination of my party, and through the strong request of my private friends, I announce myself a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Robeson and Richmond.

I am in favor of the Free Suffrage Bill, and voted for it in the Legislature and before the people.

I am in favor of an equal distribution of the public lands or their proceeds.

I am in favor of a prudent and judicious system of Internal Improvements.

I am in favor of the Common School system.

Should I be elected, I will give my best energies and exertions to promote the welfare and happiness of North Carolina, with especial interest to the citizens of my own District.

Your obedient servant,
JACOB ALFORD.

LUMBERTON, May 24, 1858.

Extract from a Letter to the Editors, dated
ALAMANCE COUNTY, 22d May, 1858.

The Wheat prospect is fast diminishing in this county,—the rust and chinch bug are making great ravages on it.

You will regret to hear that the Hon. Thos. Ruffin has declined being a candidate. I only regret it because we are compelled to have a democrat, and he is a tolerably fair one; a great deal more so than any other we can get in this county.

We have had a very heavy failure in this county—it is supposed to the amount of some $25,000 or more.

Medical Society of the State.—The ninth annual meeting of the Medical Society of N. C., was held in the town of Newbern on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. There was an unusually large number of permanent members in attendance; and an increase of thirty-seven new ones; representing twenty-one counties.

Doctor Edward Warren made a report relative to the Medical Journal. The Society raised the amount of funds necessary to insure its early publication.

The following are the Officers elected for the present year:

President—Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Raleigh.

Vice Presidents—Dr James G. Ramsey, Rowan county; Dr. Peter E. Hines, Raleigh; Dr. John R. Mercer, Edgecombe; Dr. Wm. T. Howard, Warrenton.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Dr. Will. Geo. Thomas, Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin.

Orator—Dr. J. Summerell, Salisbury.

The next meeting is to be held at Statesville on the second Tuesday in May, 1859.

Ral. Standard.

The Hon. Burton Craige passed through this place on Saturday evening last on his way to Salisbury, whither he had been called by important business. He was in fine health. It is rumored that Mr. Craige has been tendered a foreign mission by the President.—*Ral. Standard.*

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst., at the residence of John D. Hawkins, Esq., in Franklin county, Mr. E. E. LANE, of New Hanover county, to Miss BETTIE M., daughter of the late Wm. J. Andrews, Esq.

At Fair Bluff, N. C., on the 20th inst., by Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. JOHN A. SMITH, to Miss E. R. WILLIAMS, both of Fair Bluff.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., Mrs. MARY C. HARDIN, daughter of Jno. Campbell, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., and wife of Mr. Thos H. Hardin, of Wilmington, aged 24 years and 5 months.

In Oxford, on Thursday the 20th inst. Col. LESLIE GILLIAM, in the 89th year of his age, formerly for many years Register of the county of Granville, and afterwards for a long period High Sheriff of that county. He was a good and an upright man, and has passed to the reward of a well spent life.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 27.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for D W C Benbow, R H Brown, J M Rose, W Overby, R Jones, A A McKethan, O Houston, J & N A Cameron, J N Smith, J & D G Worth, D & W McLaurin, Worth & Utley, J M Worth & Son, Deep River Co, A W Pool, C W Andrews, A McLean, S T Hawley & Son, A Johnson, jr, Mrs M Banks, A G Campbell, D Anderson, G McNeill, Union Co, D Murphy, N C & M Jarrall, J A Craven, G H Makepeace, W H Morrell, S H Crutchfield, W McIntyre, W H Carver, Rockfish Co, J Shortridge, O H Wilmot, G Lauder.

Lutterloh's Line. May 22, 24, 26.—Steamers Fanny and Rowan with passengers and goods for H L Myrover, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co., J H Hawley, H & E J Lilly, J C Poe, C E Leete, C T Haigh & Sons, W H Carver & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Starr & Williams, J T Houston, J Davis, P P Johnson, Jos Ottarburg, A W Steel, Jas Kyle, T D Haigh, O'Brien & Smith, J W Lett, T G Shilling, Beaver Creek Co., P Taylor, E J Hale & Son, J S Martine, S A Phillips, Robt Chambers, J W Sandford, J H Prichett, W H Lutterloh.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

BATTLE OF THE WAXHAWS.

The week just ended contains anniversaries of two battles, one fought during the Revolutionary war, the other during the war of 1812; both of which were important in their results:

The battle, or massacre, of the Waxhaws was fought on the 29th of May, 1780, on the Waxhaw Creek, about nine miles from the present Lancaster Court House, South Carolina. Sir Henry Clinton took possession of Charleston on the twelfth of May; and, having sufficient forces at his command immediately determined to subjugate the whole State. He sent out three detachments in different directions. Cornwallis, who commanded one of these, learned that Colonel Abraham Buford, with a force of 400 Continental infantry, a small detachment of Washington's cavalry, and two field-pieces, was leisurely retreating out of the State finding himself too late to assist Lincoln at Charleston. This force Cornwallis determined to annihilate. He dispatched against it Tarleton, with seven hundred men, all mounted. They marched 105 miles in fifty-four hours, and came up with Buford at Waxhaws, surrounding him almost before he was aware of his danger. Tarleton demanded an immediate surrender, upon humiliating terms. Buford wrote back decisively:

"Sir,—I reject your proposal, and shall defend myself to the last extremity."

Contrary to military rules, while the conference flags were passing and repassing, Tarleton was making preparations for the charge, and the instant he received Buford's gallant reply his cavalry made a furious assault upon the unprepared American ranks. Having received no orders, and supposing that negotiations were yet pending, the surprised Continentals were thrown into confusion. Some fired, others threw down their arms and begged for quarter. None was given. Men without arms were hewn in pieces by Tarleton's troopers. One hundred and thirteen were slain, one hundred and fifty so maimed as to be unable to travel, and fifty-three were made prisoners. To show how utter was the surprise of the Americans, Buford's field pieces were not even discharged, and only five of the British were killed and fifteen wounded. Cornwallis praised Tarleton for the cold-blooded massacre; but on his return to England he was taunted with his cruelty, and Stedman, a British historian of the war, writes: "On this occasion the virtue of humanity was entirely forgot."

This blow spread consternation among all the residents of this region, who fled hurriedly from an enemy who had no mercy in his nature. Among the fugitives was the widowed mother of Andrew Jackson, and this, the first practical lesson of hatred to tyranny which young Jackson received, had doubtless an important bearing upon the character of the youth who was one day to be President of the United States.

THE STORMING OF FORT GEORGE.

The Battle of Fort George was fought on the 27th of May, 1813, and the gallant Winfield Scott was the hero of the day. The plan for the opening of the campaign of 1813 was to take successively York, Fort George, and Kingston. Pike was killed at the assault on York. This was on April 27th. After various delays General Dearborn, with some five thousand men, sailed for Fort George. The fort was situated on a peninsula, which it commanded. Mr. Headley, from whose animated account of the assault and capture we quote, says: "Dearborn resolved to make the landing in six divisions of boats, under cover of the fire of the armed schooners. The first division, containing five hundred men, was commanded by Winfield Scott, who volunteered for the service, followed by Colonel Porter with the field train. The 27th of May, early in the morning, the debarkation began, and soon the boats were moving toward the shore. Fifteen hundred British lined the bank, which rose eight to ten feet from the water. Scott, rapidly forming his men under the plunging fire of these, shouted 'Forward!' and began to scale the ascent. But, pressed by greatly superior numbers, they were at length borne struggling back. Dearborn, who was standing on the deck of Chauncey's vessel, watching the conflict through the glass, suddenly saw Scott, while waving his men on, fall heavily back down the steep. Dropping his glass, he burst into tears, exclaiming, 'He is lost! he is lost!' The next moment, however, Scott sprang to his feet again, and, shouting to his men, he, with a rapid and determined step, remounted the bank, and, unscathed by the volley that met him, knocked up with his sword the bayonets leveled at his breast, and stepped on the top."

Crowding furiously after their commander his little band sent up their shout, and Scott immediately gave the signal to charge. The conflict was fierce, but short. The British line was broken; they fled; and Scott, mounting a prisoner's horse, led the pursuit. The garrison of the fort followed, abandoning the walls. They set fire, however, to the magazines; and being told this, Scott returned with two companies to save them. "One magazine exploded, and a piece of timber struck Scott on the breast, hurling him from his horse. Springing to his feet, he shouted, 'To the gate!' Rushing on, they tore it from its hinges, and poured in. Scott was the first to enter, and ran forward and pulled down the flag." The loss of the British was 250 killed and wounded, and 100 prisoners; while that of the Americans was but 72.

The fall of Fort George caused the evacuation of all the British forts on the Niagara River, Fort Erie among the rest. The action was therefore, as important in its results as the conduct of the Americans was spirited and gallant.

Curiosities of Literature and History.—If the question should be asked who nominated Geo. Washington in the second Continental Congress as Commander-in-Chief, the reply would probably be based on the authority of our two recent historians, Irving and Bancroft.

The former, at page 453, volume I, says: "In this stage of the business, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and nominated Washington for the station of Commander-in-Chief. The election was unanimous."

Bancroft, in his last volume, page 393, says: "Thomas, of Maryland, nominated George Washington, and, as he had been brought forward at the particular request of the people in New England, he was elected by ballot unanimously."

Prentice on the Late Style of Dress.—An English writer says that the American ladies of the present day feel or affect a spirit of independence. We certainly have seen, at fashionable parties, many a lady, who we thought might very appropriately recite Smollett's fine lines to independence:

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye,
Thy steps I follow with my *bosom bare*."

"If you wish to make a shoe of durable materials," said the facetious Lanesbergh, "you should take the upper part of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

An enormous fat woman, who was recently exhibited about the country, has been married at St. Louis to a man almost as large as herself, named Rogers. The happy couple weighed, together, nearly 1200 pounds, and if their happiness equals their size they must enjoy married life prodigiously.

From the New Orleans Delta of May 18.

BILLY BOWLEGS ON A SPREE.

We called down at the barracks yesterday to pay our respects to the "ex-King of the Floridas," but found his Excellency drunk, fast asleep, with no one but his young wife by his side, with their youngest born in her arms. We were not surprised to see Billy thus, knowing as we did his weakness for the "fire-water." We have had the distinguished honor of meeting the general on several previous occasions; and the condition we found him in yesterday was by no means a novel one.

The fact is, there has been no greater drunkard among the Seminoles, since their separation from the Tallahassee tribe, than this same cunning chieftain. Bowlegs, though apparently totally unconscious of what is going on around, when inebriated, can never be surprised or made to answer questions which he would not do when perfectly sober. There are many amusing anecdotes told of him in Florida, when efforts were being made to find out who furnished him with spirits, during times of peace, by the United States generals.

We strolled round the garrison, and came to the conclusion that the only sober Indians in the crowd were the Arkansas delegation and the youths who were amusing themselves shooting arrows at a dime placed on the top of a stick. These little fellows, born and bred in the everglades, exhibited great skill in the use of the bow, which weapon they were trained to the use of preparatory to the war, when powder would grow scarce, and could not be wasted on game.

The squaws were having a gay time of it among themselves, and, from appearances, must have indulged pretty freely. They presenttd a ludicrous sight, staggering round with their papooses swung on their backs, chanting snatches of Seminole war songs. We chatted for a while with the interpreter, who was not altogether straight, but managed to give us the information wished. The emigration to the West, of Bowlegs and his followers, may virtually be considered the end of the Florida war, although "Sam Jones," the veteran chief, with about twenty faithful warriors, still remains and refuses to leave on any terms. Sam Jones is said to be 108 years old, and in his dotage. He has lost the use of his legs, but is still powerful in the arms, and is obliged to hop about on a long pole such as is used by boys in leaping. Only one of the Arkansas delegation was permitted to see him, and he only, because he was once a member of his council. We believe that Captain Casey, U. S. A., now deceased, was the only white who ever saw him.

The Indians had implicit confidence in Casey, and his list of the names of the warriors, which was thought by many to be very inaccurate, has been found to be correct to the very letter. Of course some of the younger children were not included. We learned that the Indians do not leave until Wednesday, during which time Billy will show himself upon many of our principal streets, accompanied by his best looking wife, and will be prepared to give his autograph to those who may make presents to her. We warn our readers—for Billy, beside being the greatest drunkard, is the greatest beggar alive. He converses fluently, both in Spanish and English.

Distinguished Correspondence.—Bowlegs and Buchanan.—On Tuesday, Gen. Bowlegs was escorted into the "National Telegraph" office, where the accomplished operators, Messrs. Shepard and McGrew, explained to him, as they best could, the wonders of electric telegraph operations. He comprehended astonishingly well, and asked if he could speak to the "Great Chief at Washington" by the machine. Being told that he could, Billy dictated the following message to President Buchanan:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 18.

"*To James Buchanan, President United States:*

"Billy Bowlegs greets the Great Chief of the Whites and wishes him long life.

(Signed) "BILLY BOWLEGS."

With that extreme caution and suspicious sagacity which characterizes our immense President, he telegraphed back to know if the message was authentic, and receiving a satisfactory reply, he yesterday sent back the following answer to the greeting of the Chief:

"WASHINGTON, May 19.

"*To Chief Billy Bowlegs:*

"The President returns the greeting of the great Indian Warrior, Billy Bowlegs, and wishes him long life, health and prosperity in his new home.

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

It is gratifying to see two great men thus exchange courteous congratulations and well wishes. Each gains an additional brilliancy by the conjunction, for they reflect the radiance of a mutual lustre.

Ministers Tying up a Steamboat.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian of the West*, writing an account of his voyage down the Mississippi along with a hundred other ministers to attend the General Assembly at N. Orleans, thus tells what the preachers did on Sunday: The boat was the *City of Memphis*. When we found we could not reach Vicksburg by Saturday night, 12 o'clock, we proposed to the captain to "lay to" on the Sabbath. He agreed to it on condition that we would pay the expenses of the boat. They would be five hundred and sixty dollars, but he would take five hundred dollars. The money was raised and the bargain closed. We arrived at the little village of Providence, La., and the Providence which directs all things seemed indeed to have directed our course to that point to spend the Sabbath.

On awakening in the morning, all quiet on board, we learned that the Presbytery of Central Mississippi had closed its business sessions there on Saturday evening, and that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be celebrated that Sabbath morning. We, therefore, gave up our intended service on the boat and joined the congregation in the sacramental services in the Presbyterian church. And precisely such a meeting, under such circumstances, had never before occurred upon the banks of the Mississippi, and may never occur again; one hundred ministers and elders, from thirteen States and Territories of the Union, stopping one of the floating palaces of this majestic river on purpose to keep holy the Lord's day, meeting a Presbytery in session and joining with them and with the church in celebrating the Lord's Supper. It was a most refreshing season to our company, to the Presbytery and to the congregation.

The judges in Virginia are ruling against the farmers who claim damages from railroad companies for loss of cattle (killed by locomotives) left in an open field through which the railroads run. The Fredericksburg Herald says:

"The enhanced value of land contiguous to railroads, the conveniences to the planter, and the damages awarded him in the construction of the road through his premises, certainly justifies him in going to the expense of fencing in his property so situated."

A strong minded and very powerful woman, at Smyrna, Delaware, recently flogged a fellow severely, on the piazza of the hotel for seducing her husband to the tavern, where the pair would indulge too freely. She then offered her arm to her husband and conducted him home.

The Present Condition of the American Navy.—The Navy Register for 1858 states the number of vessels in the American navy to be 78, with a burden of 124,812 tons; but an analysation of the list shown that of the 10 line-of-battle ships only 2 could be put into service, and of the 10 freights only 6; and of the 8 first class propeller frigates, 2 are on the stocks; of the 6 second class steam frigates, 5 are on the stocks; and the 5 permanent receiving ships are all unseaworthy. The remainder of the fleet consists of 21 sloops-of-war, 2 brigs, 2 schooners, 4 propellers of the third class, 7 paddle-wheel steamers, and 3 store ships.

So that of the 78 war vessels only 50 are at the present time in condition for active service, and of those 50, only 30 are now in commission.

A Weekly Line of American Steamers for Europe.—Mr. Vanderbilt, seeing the discredit into which the American mail steamship marine has fallen by the discontinuance of the Collins and other lines, and that the ocean is fast becoming monopolized by foreign steamers—has determined to run a weekly European line of steamships at his sole expense and risk between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen. He now advertises the regular days of sailing of his fine steamers 'Vanderbilt,' 'North Star,' 'Areil' and "Northern Light," and is rapidly driving to completion his magnificent new steamer "Queen of the Ocean" to take a place in the same line. These steamships will form a connection between the old and new worlds which for safety, speed, comfort and economy, it is intended shall not be surpassed. We hope this great enterprise will be crowned with success.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

American Books in China.—An American missionary in China, writing from Macao to a friend in Brooklyn, says: "Soon after my arrival in China I saw a copy of the 'American Antartic Exploring Expedition,' which was presented by the United States Government to the Emperor of China, or at least sent to him. It was found by a merchant in a bookstall in Canton. A Chinaman offered to sell one of four missionaries a copy of 'Audubon's Birds of America,' which proved to be the identical volume that Mr. Cushing had presented to the Emperor when he made the treaty of Wanghia. The Canton officials probably sold these books and put the money into their own pockets, or sent word to the Emperor that the Americans had brought a small amount of tribute which would be credited to the Imperial Treasury."

Silas Wright's Wealth.—The Daily Wisconsin edited by Cramer, formerly of Albany, speaking of the wealth of the most eminent American statesmen, concludes his list with the following reference to Silas Wright: "Silas Wright, with his estate of $4,000, was really wealthier than many others are with $100,000. He owed no man anything; he met his obligations with the utmost promptness, and never indulged in any luxury that he could not pay for. He was a model of republican simplicity. It should also be understood that he was not mean in saving money. There was something glorious in witnessing a great statesman like Silas Wright, never asking a pecuniary favor or even accepting one; yet possessing only an income that could support him and his wife in frugality. When he was elected Governor of the great State of New York, he was known to be too poor to furnish his house. His rich friends got together and without his knowledge made up a subscription which was tendered to him as a gift, in order to furnish his mansion. This he respectfully but kindly declined, saying with a true Roman grandeur, that he could not consent to receive such a favor from any one—even from his most esteemed friends—he was elected by the people to be governor of the State of New York, and he considered it his imperative duty to live on whatever income the people had appended to that office, and he did live on that income while he was Governor, in good style, but with no ostentation. Such an example on the part of so eminent a man as he was, is one of those precious legacies, that the young men of the present day should bear in mind—as no true greatness can ever be achieved so long as they are the pecuniary slaves of even their nearest friends. When a public man receives favors that he cannot repay, he loses that sturdy independence so essential to usefulness, and an enduring popularity. 'Live within your own income,' is more important to one who aims to be an influential and useful statesman, than any other maxim."

Habits of Grasshoppers.—A Goliad correspondent of the Colorado (Texas) *Citizen* gives some curious facts in relation to the grasshoppers which have recently swarmed in that region. He says:

"They have an especial fondness for wheat and cotton, but don't take so kindly to corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poisons have had no effect upon them; fumes of sulphur they rather like than otherwise; mosquito nets they devour greedily; clothes hung out to dry they esteem a rarity; blankets and gunnybags they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves awhile and then go on. The whole mass appear to start and move at the same time, travel for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then suddenly cease, and not move perhaps for a week, during which time no feeding is noticed—and finally they carefully avoid the sea coast."

A Boy Murderer.—My persuasion of innate, incorrigible evil impulse, was awakened and fortified last month by a trial in a French court. A boy, about ten years old, was arraigned for murdering at once five small children. They were playing around and with him, near a very large trunk. He induced them all, as sport, to get into the trunk; then fastened down the lid, and sat upon it with his whole weight. The victims soon suffered extremely, and he heard their cries. He opened the trunk only when he could suppose by their silence that they were suffocated. No one of them survived. The boy related these particulars, with evident and malignant complacency. He had received the usual instruction in the rudiments of letters and religion; was thought to possess more than ordinary intelligence, and was never exposed to fellowship specially hardening or corruptive. The trial is extant; the details are certain; the sentence was five years' imprisonment: the judges held this wickedness to be entirely conscious and deliberate.—*Paris Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

The Politician's Substitute.—When Colonel L —— was a candidate for Congress in one of the north-western States, he was opposed by a gentleman who had distinguished himself in the war of 1812. Discovering, in the course of the canvass, that his opponent's military reputation was operating strongly to his own prejudice, he concluded to let the people know that he was not unknown to fame as a soldier himself; and accordingly, in his next speech, he expatiated on his achievements in the tented field as follows: "My competitor has told you of the services he rendered the country in the last war. Let me tell you that I, too, acted an humble part in that memorable contest. When the tocsin of war summoned the chivalry of the West to rally to the defence of the national honor, I, fellow citizens, animated by that patriotic spirit which glows in every American bosom, *hired a substitute for that war, and the bones of that man now lie bleaching on the banks of the Raisin!*"

Congressional Letter Writing.—One Mr. Foley, a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, has been writing a letter to one of his constituents on "the Kansas Trubbles," which he thinks can only be settled on "the gret principils of nonentervenshuna." Foley's letter found its way into the papers, grammar, spelling, and all, as he wrote it, and a great deal of fun has been poked at him in the North West. He doesn't mind the fun, and is content that those who win shall laugh. He declares that his letter won't hurt him at home, for if he can be sure of the votes of all those of his constituents who can't spell and write any better than he can, he will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority!

Foley wrote another letter a few months ago, to the "Rising Sun Visitor," which has been put in print as follows:—

"GREENSBURG, April 18, '58.—Dear sir you will please find two dollars enclosed for the payment of the Visiter you have been kind enough to send me your paper for the last nine months—and we are told from the best orthority that the laboer is worthy hairer—I must say yours is a good county paper so far as General newes is concerned—as to the political Part of the paper—according to my opinion, will fall short to some Extent the great principales tought by our four fathers but you are yet young and I hope you will improve yours truly.

JAS. I. FOLEY."

Foley says that the common theory and practice of spelling, grammar, &c., have been allowed to go unrebuked long enough. He thinks it is time that somebody was 'let luce agin um to sett the publik rite.'

Narrow Escape from Premature Burial.—A singular circumstance took place in Blandford on Tuesday. The facts are given by an informant of the South Side Democrat, as follows,—

A negro woman, named Martha Saunders, had been ill for some time past, and on Monday morning her family and friends assembled around her, and took, as they thought, their final farewell. She appeared to expire about 10 o'clock the same day, and the ceremonies of preparing her for the grave were duly performed, and every preparation was made for the solemn rites of the burial ground. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some minutes before she was to be carried to her last resting place, much to the astonishment of those present, she reared her head, and finally sat erect in her coffin. A general stampede took place among the darkies who came to attend the obsequies, and so stupified with fright were those who remained that some time elapsed before assistance was rendered her. A physician was sent for, and stimulants administered, which considerably revived her, and at last accounts she was improving, but it is thought she cannot survive longer than a few days at farthest.

Suing for an Idea.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "Talking of *less braves Belges*, we were treated to a most laughable trial before the civil tribunal, between a celebrated Belgian painter, Mr. Stevens, and a Mr. Vandenhall, his compatriot, keeper of a beer-shop and Belgian cookery, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Finding few customers, the cook applied to the artist, who suggested a bold plan to placard the neighborhood with 'Splendid sausages served at three sous, all hot! two gold Napoleons inserted in each hundred!' Crowds came, there was luck about the house, till it was remarked that the nuggets were generally found on the plates of a select set of customers. Fair play is a jewel, a general row was the result, the kitchen was gutted, and the splendid sign-board, '*Saucisson d'or*,' dragged down ignominiously. Stevens sued for 15,000 francs, the value of his 'idea:' Vandenhall held a bill of Stevens; both were laughed out of Court, lotteries being illegal in France, except for clerical purposes."

Both Houses of the Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a bill for the re-establishment of capital punishment for the crime of murder in the first degree. A strong reaction appears to have taken place in the minds of the people of the State in relation to the subject. This last action of the Legislature is understood to be in conformity with a general expression of the popular will.

Large Receipts of Produce.—There were received at New York, in the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening, 10,000 bales cotton, 28,000 barrels of flour, 132,000 bushels wheat, 53,000 bushels corn, 3,000 barrels rosin, 20,000 sides leather, 3,600 pkgs. tobacco, and 1,582 boxes starch.

English Farming Expenses.—The fixed and floating capital invested by English landlords and tenants in modern improvements almost beggars belief. In the year 1837, the cost of the foreign bones imported was £250,000; since 1840, a million at least has been paid annually for bones, sulphuric acid and artificial manures, independent of guano; since 1846, at least sixteen millions have been invested in deep thorough drainage: here, we have an expenditure of upwards of thirty millions sterling, without counting the value of the new implements and machines annually purchased, and various other heavy outlays.

Paris Cor. Journal of Commerce.

Give Your Boys a Trade.—Franklin says, "He who has a trade has an estate," and never was a more true or a more useful maxim uttered by that great man. Many were the rules of conduct laid down by him and practised too, through all his long life, which, if followed by all men, in all times and ages, would greatly improve the condition and circumstances of the multitude. The above saying is easy to be understood by all, and applicable to all professions or pursuits. A great day will it be for our country when the youth shall be induced or compelled to adopt some calling, whether mercantile or what is really mechanical. And a greater day will it be when more of them shall choose the latter—to become respectable mechanics, rather than second-rate lawyers, or doctors, or divines.

A weather prophet, writing to an agricultural paper, says: "When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see; keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air which will be sure to be followed by fine weather; but, if it increases in size, take your great coat with you, if you are going from home, for falling weather will be not far off. The reason is this: when the air is becoming charged with electricity, you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones towards it, until it gathers into a shower; and, on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking to pieces and dissolving."

Mosquitoes.—The Memphis Ledger says: "With the subsidence of the waters on the Arkansas shore, mosquitoes are becoming so thick that the sun sets fifteen minutes too soon, its rays being obscured by the swarming insects, as they were by the clouds of arrows at the battle of Pharsalia.

A Strong Metaphor.—The Memphis *Avalanche* commenting upon a letter recently published by Governor Foote employs the following characteristic expression: "He (Gov. Foote) is so full of venom that he could be cut up into small particles and rolled into snakes."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, May 27.

The *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, arrived this morning, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

The Derby Ministry had been sustained in the House of Lords by a majority of nine on the resolutions proposing to censure. The debate was progressing in the House of Commons.

Bombay dates to April 24th had been received. The news is generally unimportant. The Commander in Chief of the Indian forces was about starting for Rohilcund, but the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton steady at last quotations. Sales of the week 57,000 bales—12,000 taken for speculation, and 4000 for export. Stock in port 485,000, including 402,000 American. Reports from Manchester favorable. Prices firm.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular says, flour very dull, and prices nominal. Wheat dull and slightly declined. Provisions steady.

Bacon a shilling better. Sugars closed weak at last quotations.

Spirits turpentine firm at 41 a 41½.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 480,000 pounds. Money unchanged. Consols 97¼.

Latest from Utah.—The Boston Journal of Tuesday contains a letter from Fort Bridger, dated April 15, which is four or five days later than any other accounts that we have seen. The Journal states that this letter was written by an Officer in the Utah army to his friend in that city, and was not intended for publication. Its statements are confirmatory of most of the recent advices respecting the departure of Gov. Cumming for Salt Lake City. The new fact of importance which it announces is, that Governor Cumming was publicly welcomed in a Mormon assembly by a speech from Brigham Young, and that he replied in an appropriate and feeling manner. The significance of this is still further enhanced by the statement of the general expectation in the army that Col. Johnston would move forward for Salt Lake valley in a short time. As to the real designs of the Mormon authorities and the feelings and movements of the people, this writer says nothing; which we presume is about all that is yet definitely known of these things by the men in our ranks, or by any outsiders.

The writer says that "The condition of the troops here is quite deplorable; the rations are getting very short; the men only receive thirteen ounces of flour per day, and the meat ration consists of the few old surviving work oxen who lived through the winter after hauling our supplies to this place. Beans, rice, coffee, and sugar, at much smaller allowance than prescribed by law, serve to furnish the balance. The men, after experiencing a winter almost unparalleled for severity, remain quite weak in bodily strength, but in the best of spirits, ready and anxious to complete the march against the city, even with tenfold odds and at a moment's warning, to obey our country's call, and only await the "fortune of war."

The prices demanded by the traders in this Territory have become seriously alarming. Flour is now selling at $1 per pound; bacon, sugar, and coffee at $1 per pound, and salt (very scarce) at the famishing price of $4 per pound; tobacco (very inferior) at $3 per pound; tea $3, saleratus $2, and every thing else in the same proportion.

It is to be hoped that the Government will take some measures to remunerate the soldiers for their intense sufferings this winter. Many have lost their feet and hands by frosts; constitutions have been shattered, and brave, good men gone to their last resting place."

WASHINGTON, May 26th.

Great Southern Mail to be Changed to the Southwestern Route.—The Railroad Convention which has been in session here for a week past, adjourned to-day. It has accomplished very important results.

The P. M. General has given orders to convey the great Southern Mail leaving New York in the morning over the Central Route, diverging from the Seaboard route at Richmond; thence *via* Virginia and Tennessee road through Knoxville, and Dalton, Georgia, to the Grand Junction, fifty miles east of Memphis; thence *via* Jackson to New Orleans.

The service commences on the first of July and continues to the 30th of June, 1859. The time from New York to New Orleans, by this new route, will be four days seventeen hours. Compensation $200 per mile—distance 1285 miles.

After the 1st of July, 1859, both of the great Southern mails leaving New York, morning and evening, will be in connection with this Central Route, as double daily service has been ordered to commence at that time, in view of the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Road to Lynchburg.

This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the distance from New York to New Orleans to three days 12 hours. The compensation for double daily service will be $300 per mile.

Full through arrangements have also been completed for passengers at $48.

It is understood that arrangements have also been perfected by the Department in connection with the above, for a semi-monthly California mail from New Orleans via Tehuantepec and Acapulco; thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, which it is believed will shorten the present time ten days from New York to California.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Opposition Organization.—A movement is in progress here to concentrate all the elements of the opposition to the Administration in a People's Union Party.

Naval Instructions.—The instructions to our Naval forces are to warn the British cruisers against visiting American vessels, and in the event of their persistence in so doing, to use force to prevent it.

More Sloops of War.—It is reported that another effort will be made to suspend the rule of the House, with a view to the introduction of a bill for the construction of several new sloops of war.

Preparations for the Gulf.—The ordnance ship Plymouth leaves in the morning for Norfolk, with an outfit for the Gulf of Mexico.

Postage Stumps in Court.—In the U. S. District Court, in session at Wilmington for 2 or 3 hours on last Wednesday, the case of the U. S. *vs.* Gen. W. C. Means, of Cabarrus County, went off the docket under an understanding between the counsel for parties, the District Attorney submitting to a nonsuit, defendant paying costs. This was an indictment for using a United States Postage Stamp over again.

The Rust.—The rust it is said has made its appearance among the wheat in Norfolk, Princess Anne, Gloucester, Matthews, and other counties in Virginia, and serious fears are entertained that the fields in the great wheat growing sections of the State will be greatly injured.

Another Great Flood in the Western Rivers.—Dispatches from St. Louis announce another rise in that quarter, and the Illinois again at flood height—even higher than ever—and over its banks in every direction.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT LUMBERTON.

At a meeting of the citizens of Robeson, held at Lumberton on the 28th of May, 1858, to make arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing 4th of July, Col. Thomas J. Morisey was called to the Chair, and R. S. French appointed Secretary.

R. E. Troy appropriately explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the Chair appointed a Committee of five to report to the meeting arrangements of the celebration.

The Chair appointed R. E. Troy, Angus D. Brown, William B. Blake, Owen C. Norment and R. S. French.

The Committee reported that the Celebration be had on Saturday the 3d of July.

John P. Fuller, Orator of the Day.

John D. McQueen, Reader of the National Declaration of Independence.

Angus D. Brown, Reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Col. Thomas J. Morisey, Marshal of the day.

On motion, the Rev. P. J. Caraway was requested to open the proceedings of the Celebration with Prayer.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Cadets, and citizens generally, are invited to join in the Procession.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the Fayetteville papers are kindly requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

THOS. J. MORISEY, Ch'm'n.
R. S. FRENCH, Sec'y.

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

THE friends of Major WALTER DRAUGHON respectfully recommend him to the Officers of the 4th Brigade, to fill the Office of Brigadier General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. A. D. McLean. Election 19th June.
May 18, 1858. 12-e

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSON of Bladen, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, in place of Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. Election on the 19th of June next.
May 22, 1858. 13tep4

CHOICE BACON HAMS.

3,000 LBS very superior quality, for sale at P. A. WILEY'S.
May 26. 14tf

BACON, BACON AND BEEF.

3,000 LBS. BACON SIDES,
500 lbs. DRIED BEEF.
For sale by P. A. WILEY
May 26. 14tf

SUNDRIES.

NOS. 1 and 3 MACKEREL; BEEF TONGUES; MESS-PORK; CORNED-BEEF; SALMON; RICE; SUGAR; Java, Laguira, and Rio COFFEE; Fayetteville mould, Adamantine and Sperm CANDLES.
For sale at P. A. WILEY'S.
May 26. 14tf

KEROSENE OIL,

LIGHT COLORED, just rec'd and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

KEROSENE LAMPS.

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.

RECEIVED to-day and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 22. 4tf

Kerosene Oil,

Distilled from Coal—Not Explosive.

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the LAMPS for burning this Oil, daily expected by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 19, 1858. 3ttf

JUST RECEIVED.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, in Kits, qur. and hf. Bbls;
No. 2 Do. in Half Bbls.;
No. 1 SALMON, in Kits;
SMOKED BEEF;
MESS PORK;
GOSHEN BUTTER, (New;)
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
TOBACCO and SEGARS;
A lot of choice N. C. HAMS and Western BACON.
—ALSO—
A good ROCKAWAY, which has been used but very little. D. ANDERSON.
May 27. 14-2t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of Two Deeds of Trust to me executed by Chas. S. Johnson, I shall sell at public auction at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 5th of June, the following valuable property, to satisfy said Trusts:

One House and Lot on Barge Alley.
One ditto on or near the "King" lot.
Two ditto on North Street.
Three Acres of Land, more or less, on the street leading to Matthews's Brick Yard.
Two valuable Stores, in the "Arey" row, at present occupied by Henry McDonald.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Trustee.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1858. 14ts

1858.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
April 10. 1-ttf

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-ttf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

CANDIDATES.—Oliver H. Dockery, Esq., is a candidate for the House of Commons in Richmond county, without opposition.

We learn that Col. Walter L. Steele has been nominated as a candidate for the Senate by the democrats of Richmond and Robeson, in opposition to Jacob Alford, Esq.

Col. Alexander Watson and Maj. James Blount are the Democratic nominees in Robeson county. Col. Watson is well and widely known as one of the Democratic orators who "used up" Gov. Morehead in 1840. The points on which the discussion between the Colonel and the Governor turned, were relative to the growth and maturity of huckle-berries, and the probability of Gen. Harrison having been off in a swamp eating them whilst his troops were fighting the British. The Colonel maintained that Gen. Harrison was eating the huckle-berries, though the Governor in reply threw a little doubt on the subject by a suggestion that huckle-berries did not ripen in November.

Hon. John M. Morehead, we are glad to hear, is a candidate for the Commons in Guilford county.

The Democrats of Orange have nominated, for the Senate, Paul C. Cameron, Esq; for the Commons, John W. Norwood, Esq, and Dr. Pride Jones.

Tod R. Caldwell and John Pearson, Esqs., are opposing candidates for the Commons in Burke county. Dr. John A. Dickson is the democratic candidate for the Senate in Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.

A Democratic Convention has been called in Alamance to nominate a candidate for the Commons in place of Judge Ruffin. Men of all parties here would be glad to learn that the Judge has reconsidered his declension.

We learn from the Asheville Spectator that W. W. Avery, D. Coleman, and Gen. W. L. Jones commenced the canvass for Congress, in Mr. Clingman's late District, at Morganton, a few days ago. The two first are democrats, the third an American. We suppose that Clingman will tell the democracy whom to vote for.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES.—Both candidates for Governor of North Carolina are Democrats, and have been so from their youth upward. They make two, and only two, great issues to be decided at the election—Land Distribution and Internal Improvements by State aid. For years and years the Whigs of North Carolina have fought for these measures. At the coming election, succeed who may, *one* Whig doctrine must triumph. If Mr. McRae succeeds, we have the voice of the people in favor of Distribution. If Judge Ellis, the people decide for State aid to Internal Improvements.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the organization of the Whig party has passed away, or suffered a temporary suspension, its measures are the dividing issues between two Democratic candidates, each espousing and each opposing one Whig measure. Whilst this is a subject for congratulation, it seems to us very unfortunate that such a cross-firing has occurred. We have not a doubt that a large majority of the people of the State are in favor of each proposition, and would so vote if opportunity offered. As it is, many a distribution man will vote for Ellis lest he should seem to sanction a proposition to stop all State expenditures for Internal Improvements; and many others, internal improvement men, for McRae, lest they should seem to vote against Distribution.

It is proper to state that since the above was in type we have seen a letter to a gentleman of this place, in which Judge Ellis is said to have declared at Mosely Hall, Lenoir County, that his position on Internal Improvements was not correctly reported in the Observer of Monday last. What errors were contained in that report, we are not informed. If any, they were shared by the whole community; for Judge Ellis's positions were so clearly stated that men of all parties here understood them precisely alike. It was a matter of much congratulation among his party friends here that he had taken the stand on internal improvements as reported in the Observer.

This internal improvement question is one of vital importance to this and other sections of the State. The composition of the Legislature will be essentially influenced by the views pressed upon the people by the candidates for Governor. Would it not be well for leading friends of the candidates here to ask their views in writing? No doubt the candidates will gladly assent, and thus put their positions beyond question. As it is, they are differently understood in every county they visit. They say that they will present precisely the same views *in Cherokee and in Currituck*. But no appointments have been made for these counties; they are a long distance from here; and it would be very inconvenient to visit both. Why not express the same views in all the intermediate counties?

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We have received a very neat pamphlet Catalogue of the officers and Students of Wake Forest College, for 1857–8.

The faculty consists of the President and four other Professors and a Tutor. The Students number 96, of whom 83 are of this State, 6 from Virginia, 3 from South Carolina, 3 from Alabama, and 1 from Mississippi.

We are indebted to the Hon. David S. Reid for several public Documents forwarded since his return to his seat in the Senate.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The candidates for Governor are at issue about this great State work. They are agreed as to its importance, not to Fayetteville so much as to the State. They are agreed as to the propriety of aiding Fayetteville in accomplishing the development of the greatest interest in the State. Unfortunately, they do not agree as to the mode of extending aid. Judge Ellis goes for cash. Mr McRae for Railroad stocks. Between them it is not improbable that the road may lose its chance of receiving any aid. We suggest a compromise, which we hope the candidates will adopt and earnestly and unitedly advocate throughout the State, however they may differ as to distribution.

The cash plan has its disadvantages, which we need not name. The other has disadvantages apparent to every one. Why not exchange Bonds? Both candidates agree that the Road will be very profitable. Let the State take the Company's Bonds secured by a mortgage of its whole property, giving in return its own Bonds, which can be sold at home and in New York much more readily, and with far less sacrifice than the Company's Bonds. The Road will pay the interest on the State Bonds, before and after its completion; no additional taxation will be needed; not another dollar will be taken from the State Treasury, but many dollars will be put into it by the increased taxable value of the Deep River region, Fayetteville, Cumberland, and all the territory affected by the construction of the Railroad. It will meet Mr. McRae's views much more effectually than his own plan. For, if the State gives up its stock in the Gaston Road, (paying 6 per cent. per annum) *at the price it will bring in market*, the State must tax the people to replace the dividends it will lose while the Western Road is in progress, and to make up the difference in dividends on a far less amount of stock after that road is completed—(a very distant day, with such means only.) To speak by figures: The state has $487,500 of Stock in the Gaston Road: That at $60 per share, (at which price two or three shares may be sold per annum,) would buy less than $300,000 of stock in the Western Road, if it could buy any at all.

Thus much, supposing such a transfer possible. But the fact is that the State does not in reality own a dollar of railroad stock that can be appropriated to any purpose. At the last session of the Legislature all its R. R. stock, not previously disposed of to the Literary Fund, was transferred to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and cannot be otherwise appropriated without a breach of faith. It is not surprising that this fact escaped Mr. McRae, who was in Europe at the time, but it is certainly very remarkable that *Judge* Ellis, who has been administering the laws, should be altogether ignorant of it. We cannot suppose him aware of it; for, if so, he would have used it in reply to Mr. McRae.

An exchange of Bonds to the amount of $350,000 would enable the Company to complete the road to the Coal Fields in a very short time: $500,000 would complete and equip it in the very best manner. As security the State would have a mortgage of the Road on which nearly $400,000 subscribed here have been expended, in addition to its $500,000. This seems to us the best plan for all parties.

We have spoken of the Western Railroad only, because it is the only road which either candidate proposes to aid at the next Legislature. The past history of this county is sufficient guarantee that *it* will never refuse proper and necessary aid to other works, because it may have obtained all it wants. And its own interest is a guarantee to the West; for this community is, or hopes to be, almost as much interested in Western improvement as the people of the West themselves. But we make no appeal for Fayetteville. However just and reasonable such an appeal might be, we ask aid to Fayetteville, not for a Fayetteville work merely, but for a great State Work.

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.—It is consoling to find occasionally that blunders are not peculiar to our North Carolina Legislature. The Democracy of this State, in Legislature assembled, solemnly enacted some years ago that all free white men except free negroes should have certain voting privileges. Their Democratic brethren in South Carolina were very near throwing them in the shade last winter, by making a provision, in a law for the protection of game, that exposure to sale of any *dove* or *partridge*, or being found in possession of the same, during the interdicted periods, was to be proof of killing a *deer* or *wild turkey*.

The blunder happened at Columbia as at Raleigh, by making amendments without regard to their effect upon the reading of the original. Mr. Yeadon of the Courier, who was luckily (for the law-makers) a member of the Legislature of S. C., after some difficulty convinced his brethren of the propriety of putting the law into a sensible shape.

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.—The Richmond Enquirer thinks it a matter for reflection among the Virginia people, whether, in case of a dissolution of the Union, "the South of the Northern confederacy would not be far preferable for her than the North of a Southern confederacy."

The Enquirer enters into a business calculation to show that Virginia will be better off in the Northern confederacy. As the Enquirer is the leading organ of Virginia Democracy, and perhaps the most influential Democratic paper in the South, we suppose the Democracy will think this all right. But if the Enquirer were only an opposition paper, hanging would be thought too good for its editors.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We hear accounts of serious damage to the wheat in the up country, from rust and other causes. Still we trust that there will be an abundant crop.

Accounts from other States are likewise varied by reports of rust and bug. But they speak of "an abundant crop, perhaps the most abundant our country has ever reaped." Already the harvest has commenced in Georgia, and the first lot of 310 bbls. of new flour from that State was landed in New York more than a week ago, and offered at $9 per bbl.

As there is no speculative demand, prices are expected to rule very low.

The Ohio Contested Election.—Notwithstanding Mr Gilmer's speech in favor of his friend, Mr. Campbell, Black Republican, that gentleman (if it be allowable to call a Black Republican a gentleman) has been unseated and Mr. Vallandingham, Democrat, has been declared entitled to the seat. Campbell, it will be recollected, secured his election by illegal free negro votes. Such is the man Mr. Gilmer chose to defend. Verily the lone dark lantern of our state is growing darker and darker.—*Ral. Standard.*

We know nothing about the kind of votes that Campbell received. But that makes no difference in Congress. In contested election cases in the House, he is always entitled to the seat whose politics agree with those of the majority of the House. Thus Vallandingham, being a democrat, was put in the seat by the united votes of the democratic majority; whilst Campbell received the votes of the united opposition. We know nothing about the merits of this particular case, as we have said, (and on that point we are probably as well informed as nine-tenths of the members of the House,) but the custom of the House, of late years, has been so utterly regardless of any thing but party, that it has come to be in fact an election by the dominant party in the House, instead of an election by the people of Ohio. Let any man contest an election, from any part of the country, and he may be sure of getting the seat, provided there is a majority of his party in the House. And the poor fellow who, though in the majority in his own district, happens to be in the minority in the House, might as well make up his mind to stay at home. We are aware that this is a serious imputation, or rather that it would be if made against a House which had any thing to lose in the way of character.

But what we wish chiefly to remark is, that instead of rebuke or sneer, the Standard should have had magnanimity enough to give Mr. Gilmer credit for defending a man to whose politics and political associations he is utterly opposed, upon the strongest considerations of principle and of pecuniary interest. Look at it: Mr. Gilmer is a large slave holder: He has no doubt of his own right to hold that kind of property: He represents people who are equally slave holders and equally convinced of their rights. Yet he defends Mr. Campbell's right to a seat in Congress, though Mr. Campbell does not believe in his right to hold his slaves, and would ruin him by dispossessing him of them. Why? Because, without any agency of his own, he was placed upon the Committee on Elections, where it became his duty to examine into the legality of Mr. Campbell's claim to the seat he occupied. He did so examine. Belonging to neither Mr. Campbell's party nor Mr. Vallandingham's party, it is fair to presume that he was impartial in that examination. If any bias, it would naturally be in favor of Vallandingham, who claims to be a pro-slavery man (though there are people who profess to be able to prove that such claim is false.) Well, his examination convinced him that Campbell had been duly elected, and he had honesty enough—rare quality in that vicinity!—to stand up for what he believed to be the right, though he well knew that he would be subjected to the blackest imputations of the Standard and its fellow laborers in this State.

The question was not, which was sound on slavery, Campbell or Vallandingham? but, which was elected to Congress by the people of Ohio? According to the Standard's view of the matter, this test was reversed, for it reproaches Mr. Gilmer for defending Campbell, *"a black republican."*

It might be worthy of the Standard's notice, that two Virginia democrats, Messrs Letcher and Wilson, voted with Mr. Gilmer for Campbell's right to the seat. They were, we believe, the only democrats who thus broke loose from the party. Let the Standard turn its battery against them.

Now we do not belong to Mr. Gilmer's party, and we do not approve of all that he has done in Congress, but we do say, honor to the man who boldly stands up for the right, as he understands it, even to his own detriment!

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.—Do our people ever consider at what a rapid rate economy and retrenchment, those boasted principles of democracy, are "advancing backwards" under democratic rule? Surely they do not consider. It is only when Whigs are in power that economy and retrenchment are expected; and wo be to them if they be not practised. Democrats are under no sort of obligation to practice economy, or to retrench any thing. And all the Whig complaints that can be uttered till doomsday have no effect upon them or upon the people. The democratic practice is to go on from bad to worse. It is not thirty years since Adams was turned out for spending thirteen millions a year. Pierce spent seventy millions without producing a groan from democracy. And now what do the people think are the expenses of the first year of Buchanan's reign? In a speech of Mr. Hunter, the democratic Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, we are informed that the appropriations for Buchanan's first year have been EIGHTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! What do you think of that, ye hard-working people of North Carolina? You pay, according to the democratic doctrine of taxation under the tariff, nearly three millions of dollars of this enormous sum—enough in two years to build all the rail roads you want; six times as much as all the expense of your own State government, including the interest on all your State debt.

What do you think of it? we repeat the question. But it is useless to ask. It is all right of course, for does it not go into the pockets of democratic office holders, democratic contractors, and democratic editors? And with all that, scarcely a man in the hungry crowd gets half as much as he wants. It will be a little better ten years hence, when the expenditures reach a hundred and twenty or a hundred and fifty millions a year.

It is rumored that the venerable Chief Justice Taney is about to resign his seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the $15,000,000 loan bill being under consideration, Mr. Toombs of Geo., Dem., took occasion to come down upon the Administration with great vehemence. He said, in the course of his speech, that he was ready for a fight with England at any time, because she was constantly meddling with the affairs of the South; but at the very time when England was insulting us by interfering with our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, where her flag ought never to be seen at all—which ought to be a *mare clausum*, so far as England was concerned—at this very time the best ship in our navy was loaded down with telegraphic cable, to connect England with one of her dependencies, instead of taking care of the honor of this country at home!

Mr. T said that he should not vote for this loan bill, because he wanted the expenditures of the government reduced to a resonable sum—say about fifty millions of dollars instead of seventy. What was reasonable and necessary he would vote for, and not for a dime more. If any extraordinary emergency should arise to require more money, he would vote for any sum that might be required to maintain the honor of the country; but he could not by his vote sanction the taxing of the people when the money so raised was to be squandered in extravagance.

Mr. Crittenden, also, said that if the reports of the British insults were true, and were not amply disclaimed by England, we ought to be ready for war and carry it out to the utmost honorable limits. He believed that England would give an ample apology for these offensive aggressions of her cruisers. He (Crittenden) was not belligerent either in policy or feeling, but war was not the worst of evils—silent submission to wrong or puling about it for a while, and then suffering it to pass, was not the course for a great people, and was worse than war. English cannon cannot be permitted to stop our ships. He would not dispute with England about the abstract right of search, let her found her claim on what prerogative or supposed right she may, but the moment she makes an aggression on our national rights and honor, I will, said Mr. Crittenden, "fight her upon the fact with war for the argument."

On Wednesday, the loan Bill was passed, 28 to 14, after a 5 hours' speech against it by Mr. Bell of Tennessee.

On Thursday the Judiciary Committee reported against the President's recommendation of "a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States."

The Homestead bill was laid on the table, 30 to 22. [But some of those who voted against it expressed the opinion that it would eventually pass. If so, there will be an end to the revenue from the public lands. A more disastrous measure to the old Atlantic States could not be devised.]

On Friday, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, in effect, that official statements show a succession of acts of aggression, by the British Cruisers in the gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary as to awaken indignation throughout the country; that vessels pursuing a lawful commerce have been interrupted, and fired into in fifteen cases in the harbor of Sagua La Grande, as officially reported, and each arrival brings intelligence of more. The continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to require their immediate arrest, and thus end at once and forever such indignities. The United States, though often invoked, refuses to recognize the right of Police on the high seas, resting their refusal on the principle that the Marine under their flag cannot be visited or questioned without their consent; and the Committee reiterate the principle, admitting no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost.

Indignant as the American people are, and ought to be, at these aggressions, yet their occurrence will afford an opportunity to end them forever.

The committee refrain from recommending any further legislation on the subject, only for the reason that the President has already ordered all the available Naval force to repair to the scene of the outrages, with orders to protect our flag from further insult. The subject has been brought to the notice of the offending Power through the proper channels and nothing short of a guarantee against the repetition of such acts in the future will satisfy the American people.

Mr Mason, from the same committee, also reported resolutions to the effect that the visitation of American ships on the high seas is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States, that these aggressions demanded such an unequivocal explanation from Great Britain as to prevent their recurrence in the future, that the committee approve the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may render expedient.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the appropriation Bills were discussed. And

On Thursday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was passed. It contains among its items $2,800,000 for repairs of vessels; $1,300,000 for the five steam sloops before ordered; $280,000 for the Gosport yard; $250,000 for Pensacola, besides others.

On Friday, several appropriation bills were passed, and then private bills were taken up and 89 passed.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.—The General Conference has resolved, yeas 140, nays 8, in favor of expunging the rule forbidding the "buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them." The resolution to expunge has been adopted, because, as the preamble states, the rule "is ambiguous in its phraseology, and liable to be construed as antagonistic to the institution of slavery, in regard to which the church has no right to meddle, except in enforcing the duties of masters and servants, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures;" and because "a strong desire for its expunction has been expressed in nearly all parts of our ecclesiastical connection." This action is to be submitted to the Annual Conferences, and if approved by three-fourths, the rule is to be expunged.

The Missionary Report to the General Conference shows $201,800 of collections for missions during the past year. Four years ago these collections amounted to $68,000 only.

Western N. C. Railroad.—We had the pleasure of seeing R C. Pearson, Esq., President of the Western N. C. Railroad, in our City on Thursday last. He was on his way to Norfolk to make arrangements for sending up iron for his road. He informs us that about eight miles of the track is laid, and that the work will now go on rapidly to Statesville, which place it will probably reach in July.—*Ral. Standard.*

CADETS' ANNIVERSARY.—The target firing on Saturday is said to have been very good. The best shots were as follows:—

Best average: Sergeant Albert Worth, 3 13-16 inches. 2d best, Sergeant Jessup, 4 1-16. 3d, private Barnum, 4 5-16.

Best single shot: Sergeant Jessup, ⅞ inch. 2d, Sergeant Worth, 1 1-16.

The prize, a handsome copy of Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, was awarded to Sergeant Worth, and was presented by Mr. Henry C. Mullins, who made a brief but excellent speech on the occasion.

Capt. J. H. Anderson declined a re-election, and the following officers were elected: J. M. Waddill, Captain; E. L. Winslow, Jr., 1st Lieut.; W. T. Anderson 2d do., W. H. Bayne 3d do; B. Robinson Ensign; W. J. Woodward Orderly Sergeant; J. W. Hollingsworth 2d; B. E. Sedberry 3d; Isaac Jessup 4th; A. H. Worth 5th; B. Robinson Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CANVASS—DISCUSSION IN DUPLIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DUPLIN Co., May 28, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—I attended at Kenansville on the 24th inst., for the purpose of hearing the discussion there between Messrs. McRae and Ellis, candidates for the gubernatorial chair. There was a large collection of the citizens of the county on the occasion, all apparently anxious for the discussion to commence. About 11 o'clock I saw the crowd making for the court room; I hastened up myself, and found the house so crowded, even at that early hour, that it was impossible for me to obtain a seat, so I necessarily had to take my *stand*, and listened for two hours to the remarks of Judge Ellis. I was of course interested, as the topics discussed referred to the prosperity, financial condition, &c., of my native State. He spoke of the great enhancement in value of our lands, the improved condition of the poor children of the State as to education, several sallies at the position of his competitor, &c., &c.

Mr. McRae then rose, calm and collected, and commenced his rejoinder in a beautiful and impressive manner, which at once rivetted the attention of his hearers and kept them enchained for two hours without the least manifestation of fatigue. He told his audience that he knew precisely where he stood, he well knew his surroundings, and if they supposed that he had come amongst them for the purpose of begging their votes, they were mistaken; but said that he would be less than a man did he not appreciate the office of Chief Magistrate of his native and beloved State. He told us that he came amongst us for the purpose of giving us some information relative to matters which immediately interested or concerned us all, and which was of vital importance to our prosperity and success as a State. He told us that his competitor had spoken of the great prosperity of the State, the enhanced value of her lands, but *failed* to speak at the same time of the great increase of taxes under which we labored. Mr. McRae evidently proved that while the lands had advanced in value, our *taxes* had increased more than a hundred fold. He completely demolished the Judge's position on that portion of the debate. He next showed evidently and conclusively to every unprejudiced mind, that the improved condition of the poor children of the State, to which Judge Ellis had so triumphantly called our attention as one of the evidences of the State's progress, was mainly attributable to the money which our State received from the general government in 1842; in fact, nothing more nor less than distribution, and given to the State by a democratic congress.

I could give you a further synopsis of the debate if I thought it at all necessary; but deem it entirely superfluous. I will merely add that Mr. McRae clearly and satisfactorily proved to every unbiassed mind, the necessity and *propriety* of North Carolina's calling for and receiving her portion of the public domain, whilst it is being given so gratuitously to other States, which position he maintained with so much sound logic and good reason, I cannot believe otherwise than it must have convinced *every* mind. He made one of the best and most argumentative speeches that I ever had the pleasure of hearing at a political discussion, which certainly produced quite a sensation, and left a very pleasing impression on his hearers. I feel assured that Mr. McRae's prospects in Duplin are far more encouraging than they were previous to the 24th inst; and if he could be heard at every precinct in the State, he would be elected by an *overwhelming* majority. All the people need, is proper information on the subject, and then there would be little doubt as to the complexion of their views or the result of their decision.

DUPLIN.

PROVIDENCE, May 28.

Election of U. S. Senator.—Henry B. Anthony, Editor of the Journal, is elected U. S. Senator for the term of six years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 31.

BACON—	11½	a 13	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11¾	a 12	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 11½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½	a 0	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	4 87½	a 5 00	N. C. Whiskey	00	a 0 40
Super.	4 62½	a 4 75	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	4 50	a 4 62½	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 25	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 80	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11¼
Wheat,	0 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 85	a 0 90	WOOL—	16	a 17
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 00	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	3 00	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 00	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	37	a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—But little doing, manufacturers taking all at quotations.

Bacon—Receipts fair with downward tendency.

Flour—Varying in price, but former figures sustained.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 29, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 50, Yellow 2 50, Hard 1 50. Spirits 41. Rosin $1 to 1 05 for common. N. C. Bacon Hams 15.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 45 to 4 70 for mixed to good; 4 70 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton declined and market heavy; middling uplands 12. Spirits in good demand at 45½ to 46.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of Byhalia Lodge, No. 115 of Free and Accepted Masons, convened for the purpose of paying the last solemn tribute of respect to our deceased brother JOHN R. CASON, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, our esteemed brother JOHN R. CASON has been removed from our midst by the afflicting hand of death.

Resolved, 1. That this Lodge has lost one of its best members, and that we deeply simpathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

2. That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, in token of the memory of our deceased brother.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the Southern Herald, Memphis Christian Advocate, and Fayetteville Observer.

By order of the Lodge,

THOMAS B. WEBBER, Sec'y.

May 16, 1858.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. May 29.—Steamers Fanny and Rowan with passengers and goods for Murchison, Reid & Co., J W Lett, Rev J C Huske, D A Lamont, Jas Kyle, A G Thornton, W N Tillinghast, D & W McLaurin, J H Pickett, C E Leete, G W I Goldston, J L Bryan and Jas Martine.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.—Schr Amos Falkenburg fm New York.
28.—Schrs Dolphin fm Newbern, W T Tisdale fm N Y.
29.—Schrs Vermont, and Harry Maybee fm N Y.

CUMBERLAND CO. BONDS.

THE Coupons of the bonds of the County of Cumberland, due 1st June, will be paid on application to the undersigned.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r,
W. R. R. Co.

May 31, 1851. 15-

ORDER NO. 3.

Head-Quarters 33d Regm't,
NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 31st, 1858.

PURSUANT to an order from Major General John Winslow, the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment are hereby notified that an election for Brigadier General of this Brigade will take place at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th June, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order Col. C. E Leete,
15-te THOS C. FULLER, Adj't.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL. A good Cook, Washer and Ironer preferred.

Address D. F. and leave at this Office.

May 31. 15-4t

150,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

I WISH to contract for the above quantity of good Lumber, for building purposes, to be delivered in from 1 to 3 months.

I invite proposals for all or a part.

E. J. LILLY.

May 31, 1858. 15*2t

Town papers copy 2 times.

SALE OF
House and Lot on Haymount.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of the heirs-at-law of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, that valuable House and Lot situated on Haymount, the late residence of Miss Mary Holmes, dec'd. There are comfortable out-houses and a good garden spot on the premises.

Terms of sale, $50 in cash,—the balance of the purchase money to be paid in 6 and 12 months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 31, 1858. 15ts

EQUITY SALE.
LAND ON LOWER LITTLE RIVER.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Spring Term 1858, in the case of B. W. Smith vs. Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of Wm. B. Ham and others, I will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 29th day of June 1858, a valuable Tract of Land lying on the South side of Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of John and Ann Colvin and others, formerly owned by Thadeus Bell, containing about 303 Acres. This land is valuable for timber and turpentine.

Terms of sale, $50 in cash—balance on a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

May 31, 1858. 15-3t

EQUITY SALE.
LAND ON NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of Ann R. Autry, and Nancy E. Autry, *et al*, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 29th day of June, FIFTY ACRES OF FINE LAND, situated on the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, near the lands of G. W. Lawrence, Joel Williams, Underwood and others.

Terms of sale, $20 in cash, balance upon a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

May 31, 1858. 15 3t

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a House for the reception of visiters at these Springs on the 10th day of June next.

The waters of these Springs are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, also other complaints.

No spiritous liquors or card-playing allowed on the premises. H. McNEILL.

Robeson county, May 28. 14-4t*

CAUTION.

THE public is cautioned against trading for a Note made by Wade LeGrand, in favor of the subscriber, for $76 or thereabouts, dated 1st April 1858. The amount has been paid by the Executor of Mr. LeGrand, and this notice is given to prevent any person from passing or purchasing the note, which has been lost or mislaid by the undersigned.

D. N. PATTERSON.

Mangum, Richmond co., May 27. 15*3tpd.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

"Bœrhave's Holland Bitters are an invaluable remedy in all cases of dyspepsia. They impart a strong, healthy tone to the stomach, and are the best renovators of the system generally."—*Chicago Bulletin.*

"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters one hour before each meal."—*Balt. Sun.*

"Bœrhave's Holland Bitters for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorably known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."—*Phila. Ledger.*

"There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn and Loss of Appetite, than Bœrhave's Holland Bitters"—*Michigan Register.*

May 29. 15-2tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 31, 1858:

G M Barber, Jane Brantly.
Mrs Ann Carter, Coroner of Cumberland, B J Crawley, Clement Carver A Cameron, M R Carver, C Carver, Washington Coin, Cath Curry, Jas Cameron, Jr, J J Coleman, Frank Cooper, Henry Carter, J .
Mary E Fry 2.
A J Goodman, Wm Groves.
Susan Hall.
J J Johnson, J R Johnson, Alfred Jones.
Cornelius Kelly, Geo W Kindred.
H Laurins
W R Maxwell.
Hector S McNeill, Daniel McKinnon, John McPhail, Jno McGregor, Miss C A McKay.
Geo Patterson, J R Pratt, B Page, Jr.
Jno M Starbuck, Jno Shortridge.
Henry Turner, O S Titus.
J Wanslon, Miss E J Webb, Jas Wright, W H Witherington 2.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

A Valuable Negro Man for Sale.

ON the 4th day of June next, in the Town of Fayetteville, at public Auction, I shall offer for sale, a negro man of middle age, very industrious and of good morals, a painter by Trade. He is known by the name of WILEY P. LASSITER, a free man of color; he has been free all his life till recently, when he made himself a *Slave* to me, by *Indenture*, for the consideration of my endorsing a considerable amount of debt for him, and having it to pay. I have allowed him free privileges, as he formerly had, for more than two years, that he might redeem himself, but finding this course unavailing, I shall necessarily resort to the above. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

EMSLEY LASSITER.

May 5, 1853. 9-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, John H. Singletary and wife Sarah, and Ralph R. Parker, vs. Harriet Singletary.

Petition for Sale of Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Harriet Singletary resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication, in the Fayettevi le Observer, be made for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Harriet Singletary, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

9*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINN,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Calvin M. Falkner vs. Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, Joseph W. Falkner, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, A. W. L. Falkner, Robert Falkner, Mary Jane Falkner, and James E. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gibert Grace and wife Eliza, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, Robert Falkner, and Mary Jane Falkner, are non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bills, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Alexander Little vs. John G. McLendon, John M. Boyt, Adm'r., B. F. Teal, Adm'r., and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John G. McLendon, Columbus F. McMillan and Elizabeth his wife, Polly Capel, Gilbert McRae, B F. Teal, Daniel W. Teal, Hezekiah Lisenby and Elizabeth his wife, James Brock and Martha his wife, Jacob Campbell and Mary his wife, Margaret Teal, (a minor) Allan Teal, Jr., Christopher Teal, Alexander Teal, J. S. Sutton and Sarah his wife, Polly McRae, Allen Teal, Sen., William Teal, Daniel Teal, Nancy Teal, Daniel Easterling and Margaret his wife, and the children of Elizabeth Teal, (who are Mary Jane, Amos, William, Sarah, Rebecca, and Allan Daniel Teal,) and Miles McInnis, Adm'r. and Guardian, &c., are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence

7 6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore County, N. C., on the 12th day of May 1858, a Negro Man, about five feet 10½ inches high, weighing about 170 pounds, jet black, supposed to be about 40 years of age, wearing a grey mixed coat, brown pants, wool hat and a very good pair of shoes. Said boy says he belongs to Richard Manning, of Sumter District, S. C; says his name is ANDREW, but his master calls him George. Said boy says he left home about the 24th day of April last.

The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay expenses, or the Negro will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.

May 12, 1858. 11-4t

NEW GOODS AT UNIONVILLE.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and Customers that they have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

and every other article that is usually kept in a country Store, to which they would call the attention of the trading community.

FULMORE & THOMPSON.

Unionville, N C., May 22. 13*4t

$10 REWARD.
RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst., his Negro Boy ABRAM. He has light complexion, flat nose, and is quick spoken; about 5 feet 5 inches high; has a scar on his left arm below the elbow, where he was burnt. The above reward will be paid tor his apprehension and delivery to me, 22 miles from Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plank Road, or for his confinement in any jail in the State.

D. B. ROBERTS,
Montrose, P. O., Cumberland.

May 21. 13-*2tpd

LAND FOR SALE,

Near Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.

THE subscribers wish to sell their Tract of Land, situated 3½ miles north-east of Rockingham, known as the "Mathew Terry place." Said tract contains between 225 and 300 acres; is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. There is on the premises a Dwelling House, and would be, if cleaned out, an excellent well of water. Being fully determined to sell, a bargain may be had. For further particulars, &c., apply soon to us in person near Lilesville, Anson Co., N. C., or address us by letter at that place.

SARAH TERRY,
RACHEL TERRY,
SARAH J. TERRY,
MILTON V. TERRY.

May 17. 12-1tsw*2tpd

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Styie.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

W. T. BATTLEY.

May 19. 12-*

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Attorneys for the heirs of the late Dr. Hiram Robinson, will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th of June, the Real Estate consisting of

1st. The Residence, on the South side of Rowan street. This lot contains a good two-storied Dwelling House, with out houses; an excellent spring of water, and 4 or more Acres of Land.

2d. A Lot on the North side of Rowan street, opposite the residence of D. A. Ray, Esq., containing 7 or 8 acres, enclosed with good fence. This lot is valuable.

3d. The Shop Lot, adjoining Dr. Haigh, between Bow and Hay streets.

4th. 3 or 4 Acres of Land on Haymount, South of the U. S. Arsenal, and near the residence of Mr. A. J. Woodward. This tract is elevated and level, and contains a fine site for a dwelling.

5th. 850 Acres of Land, on both sides of Cross Creek, two miles West of Fayetteville. This land is well timbered; has an old Mill Site, on an unfailing stream of water, that could be made available again at moderate expense.

The above property will be sold on a credit. Terms made known on day of sale.

H. H. ROBINSON, Bladen, } Att'ys.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, }
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

May 15. 11ts

Presbyterian till sale.

JACKSON JOHNSON,
AT CLINTON.

ALL persons who want a fine drink *on the cool order*, with Ice Cream annexed, can be supplied by "just dropping in"

AT THE STRIPED HOUSE.

J. JOHNSON, Agt.

May 11. 10-2mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, at September Term, 1857, and having an order of Court to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the Town of Toomer, Harnett county, I will proceed, in compliance with that order, to sell the above-named property at the Court House door in Toomer, on Wednesday the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1858. 10ts

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

May 14. 11-1Y

HEAD-QUARTERS,

2D DIVISION N. C. MILITIA,

FAYETTEVILLE, May 13, 1858.

To the Field and Commissioned Officers connected with the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of Regimental Parade, on Saturday the 19th of June next, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General, in place of Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. JNO. WINSLOW,
Maj. Gen. 2d Div. N. C. Militia.

Officers holding election will report in ten days, according to law.

May 14. 11te

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS Celebrated Colt will Stand the present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to a limited number of mares.

Terms—Fifty dollars the season and $1 to the Groom. Mares from a distance will be well taken care of but no risk assumed.

Board per day 37½ cents. The season will close on the first of July.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was three years old 11th of last March, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.

M. J. FAISON & BROS.

May 13. 11-6t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give general notice, to all persons not to trust my wife ROBENIA BROADWELL on my account, as I am determined not to pay debts which she may contract.

FREEMAN BROADWELL, Jr.

May 14. 11-4t

TIMELY NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully remind those in need of his professional services that he, as usual, will leave here the first of July, to be absent until the first of October.

Those intending to call on Dr B. will find it to their advantage not to postpone their call until about the time of his leaving, for he will be punctual in leaving as well as returning. TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH

May 2. 7-1m

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier. F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON,

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858 95*3m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newtor Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES, BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

THE NEW EDITION OF DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL Convocation of this body, will be held in Wilmington on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec't'y.

April 30. 7-4thJune.

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tIJa

NOTICE.
Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

REMOVAL.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.
—*Also*—
A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

Littell's Living Age—Enlarged Series—received weekly. Harper's Magazine for May.

E. J. HALE & SON.

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult, (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 3.

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,
Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by JAS. G. COOK

March 4. 90-

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Cook & Johnson, for purposes therein specified, I will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June next,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HOLLOWWARE, IRON, NAILS, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE. A large and general assortment of all articles usually kept in the Hardware line.

The attention of Merchants and the public generally is called to this Sale, as furnishing a favorable opportunity for merchants to supply themselves or to replenish their stocks.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.

May 3, 1858. 8-ta

NEW DRY GOODS.
W. MacINTYRE

Is opening a lot of

SILK TISSUE, for veils;
Black Bordered Love Veils;
English Bl'k Crape;
Italian White Crape;
Black Berege;
Black Crape De Espaigne;
Bonnet Ribbons;
White Marseilles;
Printed Lawns;
Ginghams;
White and Col'd Adjusting Bustle Spring Skirts;
French Extension Skirts;
Long Whale Bone.

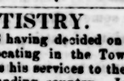
May 10, 1858. 9-3w

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 4th June next.

D. A. RAY, Pres.

May 6, 1858. 8-tm



DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Coaybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorised to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 90-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK

Sept. 17 43tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

M. W. HORN.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. P. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858 64-ypd

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOK